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horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products during August were nearly \$194 million, 2.5 percent below the corresponding month a year earlier. Export value for the entire fiscal year (FY) 1983 ending September 30, 1983, is projected at \$2.675 billion compared to \$2.850 billion recorded in FY 1982. Horticultural exports continue to struggle to regain lost market shares in overseas outlets. While August exports failed to carry forward with the sales gain registered in July, the August performance does appear to conform to the improving trend established over the past three to four months. As the pace of the world economic recovery picks up and the dollar's high valuation relative to other currencies is adjusted, the flow of horticultural exports will gain momentum. Indicators of this improved outlook for next year were noticeably evident in the August data for tree nuts and citrus. Sharply higher almond prices, reflecting this season's short Spanish crop and growing consumer popularity, and heavier shipments of all major citrus varieties in August augur well for FY 1984.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.6 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

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MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Typhoon damage to Hong Kong agriculture on September 9 has increased the demand for imported produce. In the horticultural area fresh vegetables were hardest hit. Initial reports indicate that as much as half the territory's vegetables under cultivation were affected. The demand for imports is always greater in the summer when only a few varieties of leafy vegetables are available locally, but the typhoon has reduced these limited supplies even further. The peak season for imports is April/May to Sept./Oct. Lettuce, celery, and tomatoes are the major vegetables being imported.

--Venezuela has relaxed import restrictions on apples and pears. These products have been transferred from the import-prohibited list to a category allowing imports under government license. Licenses are expected to be issued in late October, without public announcement, to provide supplies for the Christmas season. Imports likely will have to be completed by mid-December.

--Canada has proposed new regulations governing irradiation of foods. These proposals reflect international recommendations on irradiation by such organizations as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) based on studies showing no adverse effects on foods from irradiation below certain dosage levels. Copies of these proposals can be obtained from the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, Room 6603-S, FAS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

--Canada's Health and Welfare Ministry has also proposed new labeling regulations on the use of flavor descriptives in the common names of foods. Copies of these proposals can be obtained from the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division.

--The Central Bank of the Philippines (CB) recently announced the restriction of the importation of 557 industrial and agricultural commodities, including raisins. In line with the continuing effort to minimize foreign exchange outflows and reduce the balance of payments deficit, the importation of these commodities will be allowed only after obtaining a permit from designated agencies. The CB pointed out that these clearances are also intended to delay imports by 2 to 4 weeks and are likely to continue in effect until 1984. Among the items affected are corn, carrots, tomatoes, raisins, citrus fruit peel, and pineapple juice.

--The Government of the Dominican Republic announced an import ban September 8 on various items, of which the only specified horticultural product is unconcentrated fruit juices. U.S. exports of unconcentrated fruit juices (largely citrus juices) to the Dominican Republic during January-July 1983 totaled \$317,000, 13 percent below the corresponding period in 1982. The ban is scheduled to last until January 1984 and expands the list originally imposed in August of 1982 (Horticultural Products Review, October 1982).

--Recent reports from Guatemala suggest the ban on grape, pear and apple imports initiated last October has been eased (Horticultural Products Review, December 1982 and January 1983). It is expected that the ban on grapes and pears will be removed and the ban on apples substantially modified.

--The United Kingdom has introduced a monitoring procedure to ensure that all imports of wine comply with European Community regulations. This action was taken because of an increasing number of consignments of wine from non-EC countries which did not comply with Community rules, particularly with regard to alcoholic strength.

--Hong Kong may soon allow imports of dried fruit treated with potassium sorbate. This substance is used to prevent spoilage from mold and yeast. The tolerance levels under consideration by Hong Kong's Urban Services Department are 1,000 parts per million (ppm) for dried prunes and 500 ppm for dried figs.

--West Germany's Ministry of Health is preparing a draft proposal raising the tolerance for bromide residues on almonds from 50 ppm to 200 ppm. The proposal is expected to be submitted soon to the legislative bodies. Final approval may take place before the end of 1983.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--Pacific Northwest wineries exhibited 11 wines during the London Wine Trade Fair held at the Kensington Exhibition Center. In cooperation with the Agricultural Trade Office, the Washington State Department of Agriculture and a Pacific Northwest wine specialist, the tasting reached an estimated 300 individuals daily throughout the three-day show. The Pacific Northwest exhibit registered an average of 77 new business contacts per day. The London Wine Trade Fair is a trade only exhibition.

--Members of the processed foods industry are urged to indicate their interest in taking part in an American food exhibit at the Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Food Show in Tokyo, scheduled for March 12-16, 1984. This will be an opportunity to enter the rapidly expanding Japanese Market and only fifty (50) booths will be available on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Because of this limitation on the number of exhibitors, interested participants are urged to contact the Foreign Agricultural Service without delay. The participation fee is \$1,000. If interested in receiving further details, contact Ed Heslop at (202) 475-3408, or write:

Export Programs Division
Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 494E-South Building
Washington, D.C. 20250

MARKET PROMOTION

--An FAS-sponsored American Food Exhibit, held in Niigata, Japan on September 1 and 2, attracted almost 1,200 buyers from department stores, supermarkets, hotels, processors, manufacturers, etc. A total of 30 exhibitors representing 103 U.S. companies participated in the first ever U.S. food exhibition held in the northwestern part of Japan. The purpose was to build distribution and demand for U.S. high-value processed foods in markets away from Tokyo and Osaka. The city of Niigata has a population of 450,000 and is the capital of Niigata prefecture which has a population of 2.45 million. This prefecture has one of the highest per capita consumer expenditure rates in Northern Japan. The most popular items at the exhibit included: canned sweet corn and other canned fruits and vegetables, wine, almonds, macadamia nuts, chocolate and beer.

--The Agricultural Trade Officer in Jidda, Saudi Arabia is planning a series of mini shows starting early in 1984. A mini show will be held about every two months in Jidda, the country's most important commercial center, then moved to Dhahran for the Gulf Coast trade. All importers having expressed an interest in the product you send will be invited to the show. The package should be clearly marked "SAMPLE," and it should contain no pork, pork products or liquor of any kind. There is no charge for the mini-show other than the cost of the samples and postage. If you are interested in introducing your product to Saudi Arabian importers, take advantage of the mini-show Program. Send a sample of the products you wish displayed together with brochures and price lists to: Agricultural Trade Office, American Embassy, APO New York 09697. For further information contact Jerry Kuhl, ATO in Jidda, Telex: 404-683, USATO SJ or by mail at the address listed above.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--Brazil has appealed the International Trade Commission's (ITC) July ruling that imports of subsidized orange juice from Brazil represent a threat of injury to a U.S. industry. On August 24, attorneys for the Brazilian Association of Citrus Processors and Exporters filed a summons for such an appeal; on September 23, they filed a complaint with the U.S. Court of International Trade in New York City. The complaint seeks judicial review of the final affirmative determination of the ITC maintaining that the ITC's ruling was not supported by substantiated evidence and, therefore, is not in accordance with law.

During the period of judicial review, the Brazilian government is obligated to continue its export tax on shipments of frozen concentrated orange juice to the United States equal to 3.51 percent of the f.o.b. value, port of exit Brazil (approximately \$38.50 per ton of 65° brix). This export duty is based on a February 1983 accord reached between the United States and Brazil in which Brazil agreed to establish a specific export duty to offset subsidies received by the Brazilian juice industry. This specific export tax is in addition to the general export tax of 1 percent levied against frozen concentrated orange juice exports to all destinations.

--U.S. potato exports to British Columbia are the focus of an antidumping investigation initiated September 30 by The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise in response to complaints from the British Columbia Vegetable Marketing Commission. In 1982 U.S. potatoes comprised approximately 20 percent of total Canadian supplies, with 65 percent entering Western Canadian markets. May, June and July are the peak months for U.S. exports--most of which originate in California, Idaho and Washington. Total potato exports (including seed) to Canada in FY 1982 totaled 91,341 tons, while U.S. imports from Canada during the same period totaled 225,099 tons. Exports through August of this year are down 9 percent from last year.

The Canadian investigation follows a preliminary determination in July by the U.S. Department of Commerce that round white potatoes from Canada are being dumped in Northeastern U.S. markets (Horticultural Products Review, August 1983). A final determination in the U.S. case will be issued in mid-October.

--Italian wine production in 1983 is forecast to reach 80 million hectoliters, 10 percent greater than in 1982. With domestic consumption on the decline, Italian producers are turning to the export market as an outlet for their unsold stocks. Italian per capita consumption in 1982 amounted to only 89 liters, compared with 109 liters a decade earlier. Although Italy's wine exports to all destinations during the first half of 1983 were 20 percent below the corresponding period in 1982, shipments to the United States continued at high levels. During January-July 1983, U.S. wine imports from Italy were 4 percent ahead of the pace set during the similar period in 1982, while imports from all sources showed a 10-percent increase.

--Canned mushrooms from China are not being sold at less than fair value. This final negative determination in the Department of Commerce's antidumping investigation of canned mushrooms from China was announced September 28, thereby terminating the investigation. In the preliminary determination the DOC calculated a dumping margin of 7.38 percent (Horticultural Products Review, June 1983) based on the difference between home market sales in the surrogate producer, Indonesia, and the U.S. price. In the process of verification of the surrogate producer, the DOC revised data used for the preliminary determination, resulting in a final weighted-average dumping margin of 0.46 percent which is inconsequential.

--U.S. imports of fresh cut roses exceeded 86 million blooms during January 1 through September 17 of this year, up 36 percent over the same period in 1982. Colombia, at nearly 70 million blooms, supplied 81 percent of all U.S. imports. Traditionally, over 80 percent of U.S. imports of fresh cut roses are from Colombia. Larger imports were recorded from all other major supplying areas except Israel and the Dominican Republic, which declined 42 and 33 percent, respectively.

WORLD ALMOND AND FILBERT SITUATION

Almonds: Although bumper almond crops are forecast for Italy, Turkey and Morocco, current estimates indicate that world commercial almond production during 1983 will be 21 percent below the 1982 volume of 247,000 tons (shelled basis). If attained, this would be the smallest crop outturn since 1978. Production in the United States, the leading producer, is expected to reach only 113,400 tons (shelled basis), 28 percent below the 1982 level. Heavy rains, high winds and below normal temperatures during the pollination period sharply reduced yields and kernel quality. Tree damage and tree loss are evident in nearly every growing area due to root suffocation and moisture related diseases. Severe frosts during February caused extensive damage to Spain's 1983 almond crop. Subsequent drought conditions also contributed to reduced crop prospects since only an estimated 7 percent of the total almond area is under irrigation. Although trees in many key growing areas have shown signs of stress, industry sources believe quality and kernel size will be normal. Scattered frosts and extremely dry weather also plagued Portugal during the 1983 season. Output is expected to fall 17 percent short of the 1982 level, but crop quality is reportedly very good.

WORLD COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION: ALMONDS, SHELLLED BASIS, (1,000 metric tons)

Country	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 1/
Italy.....	22.0	7.0	20.0	25.0	16.0	27.0
Morocco.....	3.5	2.5	2.5	4.8	3.5	5.6
Portugal.....	3.0	2.1	5.0	3.5	4.2	3.5
Spain.....	60.0	32.0	45.0	80.0	55.0	35.0
Turkey.....	8.7	8.8	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.7
United States.....	82.1	170.6	146.1	185.1	157.4	113.4
Total.....	179.3	223.0	229.3	309.1	247.1	196.2

1/ Preliminary.

Almond production in Greece during 1983 is estimated to range between 12,000 to 15,000 tons. Thessaly is the most prominent almond producing area in Greece, supplying approximately 37 percent of the country's total output. Although census data are unavailable, it is reported that extensive almond plantings have occurred recently in Thessaly. This planting activity and the construction of new almond shelling plants has been partially financed by EC-funded structural adjustment programs.

In addition to the overall production decline, the six leading almond producing countries entered the 1983/84 season with 13 percent fewer almonds than the somewhat burdensome stock level of the preceding season. Spanish stocks for the current year dropped 47 percent to an estimated 17,000 tons. Italian stocks declined to 2,000 tons, compared with last year's 11,000 tons. A notable exception to the worldwide decline in stocks is the United States which began the 1983 season with 11 percent more almonds in storage.

The combined carryin stocks from selected producing countries totaled an estimated 105,400 tons. As a result, this year's total almond supplies from these countries dropped 18 percent.

Because of the sharp decline in almond supplies, prices for the 1983/84 season are above those of the previous season. Spanish growers are currently receiving an average of 430 pesetas (\$2.93) per kilogram for shelled almonds delivered to packing warehouses, compared with 260 pesetas (\$2.30) a year ago.

Trade sources report the following FOB export prices for Spanish almonds:

<u>Almonds</u>	<u>August, 1982 Prices</u>	<u>August, 1983 Prices</u>
	-----Dollars Per 100 kg. FOB, Bagged-----	
Unselected Valencias	237.00	333.30
Larguetas	246.60	344.90
Marconas	274.00	350.30
Unshelled (Mollar)	118.70	119.00

U.S. almond shipments during the 1982/83 season witnessed declines in both export volume and average unit values. Export volumes dropped 19 percent to 58,944 tons for the shelled category and nearly 30 percent to 3,465 tons for inshell categories. Only the prepared and preserved category registered a modest 8-percent increase to 19,530 tons. Intense Spanish competition was reflected in the severe decline in shelled almond exports to the European Community. The slump in inshell exports is explained largely by restrictive Indian import regulations.

The combined export earnings of U.S. almonds totaled \$220.8 million during the 1982/83 season, a 16-percent decline from the preceding year. Export earnings of the three categories (and the percentage change from last year) were: inshell almonds \$7.4 million (down 15 percent), shelled almonds \$155.5 million, (down 21 percent), and prepared and preserved almonds \$57.9 million (up 1 percent). Of the three, only inshell almonds registered an increase in average unit value.

Although estimates are as yet preliminary, all of the major foreign almond producing countries estimate an increased level of almond exports during 1982/83. During the September 1982-April 1983 period, Spanish almond exports totaled 29,424 tons (shelled basis) up 66 percent from the previous year's level. Attractive consumer prices were largely responsible for stronger demand from traditional markets such as West Germany, France and Switzerland. The Soviet Union was also a significant market for Spanish almonds. According to trade sources, demand held throughout the remainder of the season and Spanish exports for 1982/83 may have reached 42,000 tons, a 72-percent increase over the 1981/82 level. The Spanish government provides a tax rebate on almond exports, which is currently set at 1.5 percent.

ALMONDS/FILBERTS

Italian almond exports are believed to have reached about 11,000 tons during 1982/83 with West Germany, France and the Netherlands the major buying countries. Restitutions for exports to non-EC countries were reduced to 9.37 ECU's (\$0.08) per kilogram from 20 ECU's (\$0.17) in January 1983. However, most Italian almond exports remain within the EC and thus do not benefit from the rebate.

Portuguese almond exports totaled 2,900 tons during 1982, a 7-percent increase over the previous year. The European Community was the primary outlet, however shipments to Brazil more than doubled.

Morocco did not export almonds during the 1982/83 season, following the 1981/82 export level of 700 tons. The suspension of Moroccan exports is attributed to increased domestic consumption. Although almonds are considered a crop of secondary importance in Morocco, the abrupt discontinuance of exports brought almonds to the attention of the Moroccan Government. Current government assistance measures include loans for establishing new orchards and technical assistance in the form of new plantings and plant protection.

Filberts: World commercial production of filberts is expected to total 516,500 tons (in-shell basis) during 1983, 49 percent above the 1982 level. Extremely favorable weather conditions prevailed throughout the growing season in both Turkey and Spain. Although record crops are forecast for both countries, Turkey is expected to harvest a 370,000 ton crop--72 percent of total commercial output for the 1983 season. Spain's filbert production has been trending upward since 1980 as trees planted in the late 1970's have come into bearing. Higher yields have been generated by greater usage of fertilizers and pesticides as well as modern, efficient cultural practices. Although 1983 is an "off-year" in the bearing cycle, Italy's 1983 filbert crop is expected to fall only 10,000 tons short of the record 1982 crop--a reflection of ideal growing conditions consisting of a wet spring followed by a very hot, dry summer. Only the United States is expected to harvest a poor crop this season due to extensive disease problems.

WORLD COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION: FILBERTS, INSHELL, (1,000 metric tons)

Country	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 1/
Italy.....	105.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	110.0	100.0
Spain.....	13.0	30.9	16.0	18.0	20.0	36.0
Turkey.....	305.0	290.0	240.0	350.0	200.0	370.0
United States.....	12.7	11.8	14.0	13.3	17.1	7.7
Total.....	435.7	412.7	370.0	461.3	347.1	513.7

1/ Preliminary.

Although the 1982/83 filbert marketing year was one of relatively low production, world filbert prices remained depressed. Turkey entered the season with a heavy build-up of stocks (100,000 tons) and, in an attempt to reduce supplies, set prices below the previous season levels. During the September 1982-April 1983 period, the average unit value of Turkish inshell filberts was \$1,108 per ton compared with \$1,153 tons during the comparable period of the preceding season. As Turkey is the foremost exporter of filberts, other exporting countries followed suit. Another contributing factor was lower almond prices during 1982/83.

Prices did begin an upswing during the latter part of the previous season, and are expected to remain above 1982/83 season levels during the current year. There is brisk demand from the traditional EC markets, and the Eastern European countries are becoming significant consumers of imported filberts. Further, limited almond supplies should increase filbert demand as a certain degree of substitutability exists between the two nuts.

U.S. exports of inshell filberts declined 13 percent during the 1982/83 season to 1,365 tons, reflecting Turkish competition and a marked reduction in Mexican demand. However, U.S. shelled filbert exports increased 19 percent to 1,009 tons because of increased shipments to the Soviet Union.

In terms of export volume, the 1982/83 season proved successful for Turkey, Italy, and Spain. Turkish export volume is believed to have reached 210,000 tons during 1982/83, 16 percent below the previous year's level, but representing 105 percent of 1982 Turkish filbert production. Traditionally, West Germany purchases about half of Turkish exports. Other major buyers are the USSR, France, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Italy's comparative advantage in EC markets was diminished in January, 1983 when Turkey was granted duty free access for 25,000 tons of shelled filberts. Further, in January 1983 the EC reduced restitutions for filbert exports to third countries. The rebates were formerly (per 100 kilograms) 30 ECU's for shelled filberts and 15 ECU's for inshell. The current subsidy for shelled filberts is 14.15 ECU's (\$0.12) per kilogram, and the subsidy for inshell filberts, which was cancelled temporarily, is now 7.5 ECU's (\$0.63) per kilogram. (Based on the September 1983 exchange rate, 1 ECU equals \$0.84.)

Despite these difficulties, Italian exports of shelled filberts totaled 22,450 tons during the September 1982-March 1983 period, more than double the level achieved during last season's comparable period. West Germany was by far the leading buyer, purchasing 10,727 tons compared with 2,873 tons during last year's comparable period. France (2,864 tons), Switzerland (2,718 tons) and the United States (1,090 tons) were other significant markets.

In contrast, Italian exports of inshell filberts during the September 1982-March 1983 period dropped 18 percent from the prior year's level to 8,452 tons. Inshell exports were primarily to other EC countries. Trade sources estimate Italian exports of all filberts reached about 70,000 tons (inshell basis) during the 1982/83 season, nearly 48 percent above a year earlier.

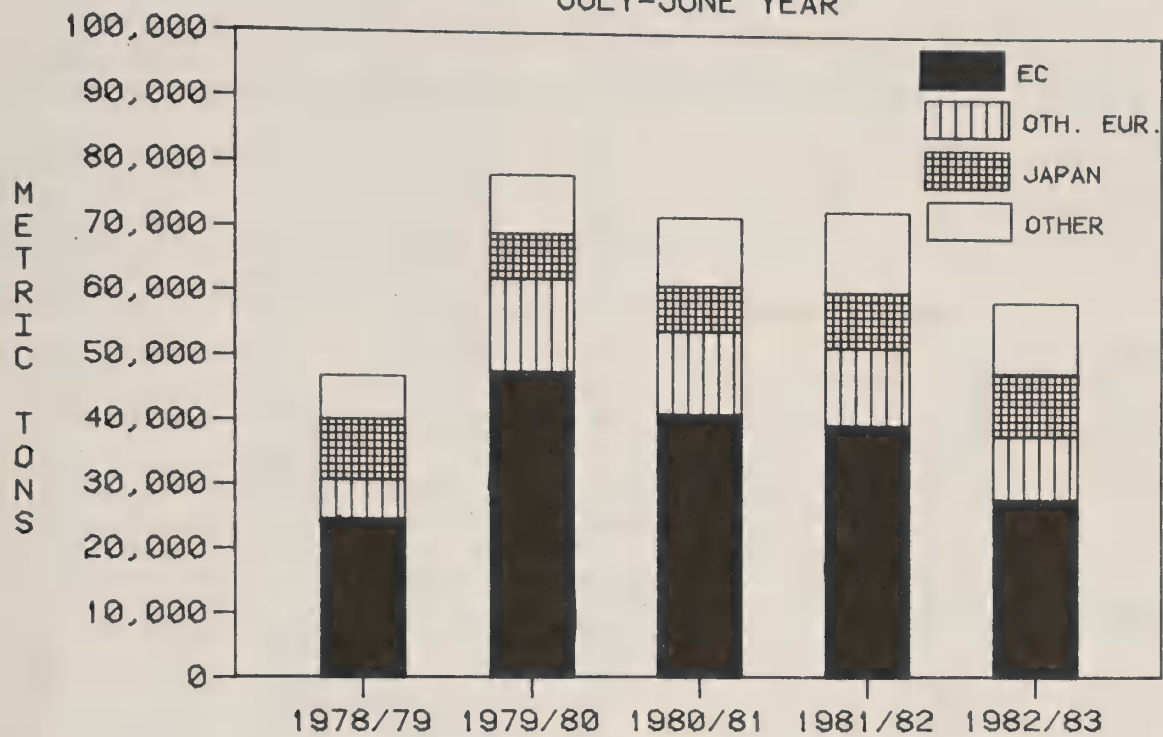
Spanish filbert exports during the September 1982-April 1983 period totaled 5,562 tons, 47 percent above 1981/82. France and the Eastern Bloc countries purchased the majority. Trade sources have forecast 1982/83 exports to reach 8,000 tons, a 23-percent increase over the preceding year's volume.

The Turkish government has made some recent adjustments in filbert grower and exporter support programs. Support prices for Turkish filberts during the 1983/84 season are 175 lira (\$0.73) per kilogram for unshelled round filberts. This represents an increase of about 17 percent in lira terms over last year's price. During the past year, Turkish inflation has been about 30 percent. In addition, the minimum export price for filberts, abolished in November 1980, was re-established late last year to prevent foreign exchange losses. The price is \$220 per hundred kilograms of shelled round filberts (mill run quality). Finally, Turkish filbert exporters are required to deposit a portion of their earnings into a "Price Support and Stabilization Fund." The deposit is an attempt to establish a balance between local and foreign prices. The deposit price has remained unchanged since September 1981 and has traditionally been set in Turkish lira. In order to avoid constant currency fluctuations, the basis for calculating the deposit was changed in August 1983 to U.S. currency. According to the new rate system, filbert exporters are required to deposit in Turkish lira the following amounts:

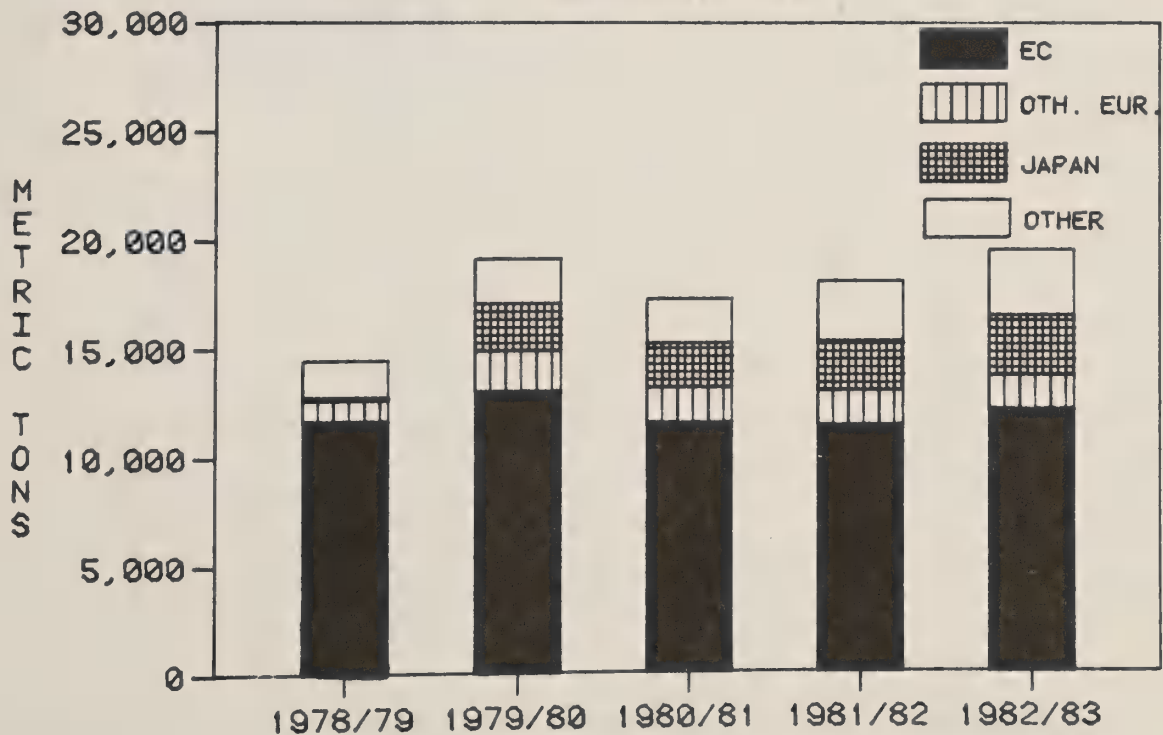
<u>Grades of Filberts</u>	<u>U.S. Cents Per Kilogram</u>
Shelled, natural	70
Unshelled	35
Picola, damaged and processed from undamaged	52
Processed from damaged	36

Kathleen Moore (202) 382-8896

U.S. EXPORTS OF SHELLED ALMONDS JULY-JUNE YEAR



U.S. EXPORTS OF ALMONDS, PREPARED, PRESERVED JULY-JUNE YEAR



ALMONDS/FILBERTS

U.S. EXPORT OF ALMONDS, 1981/82 to 1982/83
Years beginning July 1
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	ALMONDS, SHELLLED			ALMONDS, INSHELL			ALMONDS: PREP. AND PRES.		
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
NORTH AMERICA & CARIBBEAN									
Canada.....	2,203	2,675	3,322	355	539	476	938	1,032	1,348
Mexico.....	369	162	85	139	96	44	30	31	2
Other.....	53	66	54	14	11	8	25	22	22
Total.....	2,625	2,903	3,461	508	646	528	993	1,085	1,372
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina.....	374	542	61	35	---	---	30	30	---
Chile.....	78	50	---	---	---	---	---	1	20
Colombia.....	101	95	72	---	---	---	11	1	6
Venezuela.....	242	400	350	15	11	21	22	32	40
Other.....	38	33	44	23	15	7	14	13	1
Total.....	833	1,120	527	73	26	28	77	77	67
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY									
Belgium-Lux.....	1,168	725	523	---	30	---	172	175	205
Denmark.....	1,644	1,664	1,766	---	10	10	52	22	14
France.....	6,344	5,239	4,300	162	77	---	1,763	2,323	2,750
Germany, Federal Republic.....	26,045	24,281	13,986	158	141	20	6,196	5,513	5,730
Italy.....	1,093	465	153	---	19	18	11	17	1
Netherlands.....	1,921	2,422	2,647	---	30	---	898	913	832
United Kingdom.....	2,999	4,775	4,543	21	50	73	2,483	2,471	2,616
Other.....	-	20	20	---	---	---	2	1	---
Total.....	41,214	39,591	27,938	341	357	121	11,577	11,435	12,148
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE									
Austria.....	358	422	426	---	---	---	45	32	53
Finland.....	312	439	490	---	---	1	143	121	107
Norway.....	1,361	2,009	1,848	22	31	3	220	262	132
Spain.....	287	3	-	---	38	---	31	1	71
Sweden.....	3,080	2,880	3,669	---	19	---	117	267	188
Switzerland.....	2,637	1,899	1,505	---	---	1	1,043	883	1,014
Other.....	13	27	10	---	---	---	4	11	3
Total.....	8,048	7,679	7,948	22	88	5	1,603	1,577	1,568
EASTERN EUROPE & U.S.S.R.									
U.S.S.R.....	4,789	4,355	1,998	---	---	---	---	18	2
MIDDLE EAST									
Bahrain.....	82	92	82	---	---	1	3	1	8
Jordan.....	296	275	127	7	1	12	---	42	---
Kuwait.....	417	472	469	72	37	47	84	38	14
Lebanon.....	365	876	205	---	---	---	---	7	27
Saudi Arabia.....	1,084	1,214	1,511	88	6	249	121	359	530
Syria.....	230	849	417	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Arab Emirates.....	513	941	512	---	---	15	22	15	72
Other.....	93	139	240	---	9	15	16	27	14
Total.....	3,080	4,858	3,563	167	53	339	246	489	665
AFRICA									
Algeria.....	998	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canary Islands.....	36	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt.....	16	57	53	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rep. South Africa.....	341	356	421	---	---	3	160	182	196
Other.....	43	18	5	---	1	---	2	11	2
Total.....	1,434	459	479	---	1	3	162	193	198
ASIA & OCEANIA									
Australia.....	694	1,220	1,055	64	49	1	240	337	291
China.....	40	15	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Taiwan.....	269	891	1,143	---	47	17	72	125	66
Hong Kong.....	73	67	59	9	6	7	55	178	189
India.....	1,110	264	178	103	3,611	2,060	3	6	37
Japan.....	7,051	8,610	9,900	91	22	40	2,045	2,287	2,758
Korea, Republic of.....	23	96	49	2	---	273	17	5	9
Malaysia.....	46	81	98	---	---	---	3	5	11
New Zealand.....	150	109	175	---	2	11	63	55	41
Singapore.....	305	264	335	1	5	10	93	149	75
Other.....	22	202	38	2	3	22	14	48	33
Total.....	9,783	11,819	13,030	272	3,745	2,441	2,605	3,196	3,510
Grand Total.....	71,806	72,784	58,944	1,383	4,916	3,465	17,263	18,070	19,530

---Denotes not available, unknown or not applicable.

FILBERTS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1980/81 to 1982/83
 Years Beginning August 1
 (Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	INSHELL			SHELLED		
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Australia.....	232	185	57	229	132	189
Canada.....	1,176	658	506	189	392	318
Germany, Fed Rep.....	1,936	437	411	---	88	51
Japan.....	---	---	3	252	---	20
Mexico.....	133	109	20	48	69	5
Venezuela.....	73	94	112	55	41	43
Other.....	375	90	1/ 256	83	123	2/ 383
Total.....	3,925	1,573	1,365	856	845	1,009

FILBERTS: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1980/81 to 1982/83
 Years Beginning August 1
 (Metric Tons)

Country of Origin	INSHELL			SHELLED		
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Italy.....	---	319	427	107	204	865
Spain.....	---	---	---	---	15	1
Turkey.....	---	---	---	1,525	1,572	2,073
Other.....	---	5	---	136	131	14
Total.....	---	324	427	1,768	1,922	2,953

---Denotes not available, unknown or not applicable

1/ Includes 137 tons to Netherlands.

2/ Includes 273 tons to Soviet Union.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

October 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA

MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLE OUTLOOK

The United States imports a large percentage of its winter ^{1/} vegetable supplies from Mexico. Calculations made by the Federal-State Market News Service in Florida indicate that in 1982/83 (November-June) the following percentages of recorded shipments were imported from Mexico: tomatoes 33, peppers 30, cucumbers 50, squash 53, eggplant 47, green beans 18.

During the peak months of January through May of 1983, the Mexican share of shipments on the U.S. market rose to 45 percent for tomatoes, 41 percent for peppers and 60 percent for cucumbers.

Prior to the series of devaluations of the Mexican peso that occurred between January and December 1982, the competitive position of Mexican vegetables on the U.S. market was deteriorating. The Mexican share of winter tomato shipments, for example, fell from 53% in 1976/77 to 27% in 1981/82. The recent devaluations, however, have turned the situation around.

Most of Mexico's winter vegetable exports originate in the northwestern state of Sinaloa. For instance, during November-June 1981/82, 89% of Mexico's tomato exports came from Sinaloa, and the state's dominance was similar for other winter vegetables ranging from 67 percent for zucchini squash to 97 percent for bell peppers and 99 percent for eggplant.

Production is concentrated in the irrigated valleys of the northern half of Sinaloa. This rich, frost-free area covers about 640,000 irrigated hectares of which close to one half are double cropped. Vegetables and melons take up less than 5 percent of the state's irrigated crop area (double cropped areas counted twice), but they contribute 40 to 50 percent of the value of production. In most years 60 to 70 percent of vegetable and melon output is exported. Other important crops in Sinaloa include safflower, soybeans, wheat, sugarcane, sorghum, dry beans, rice, cotton and corn. Vegetable crops are rotated with these other crops for sanitary reasons.

--Last Season: According to CAADES the 1982/83 winter vegetable season saw a 38 percent increase in the area planted to vegetables and melons, but the increase in the overall volume exported was only 7 percent. As the following tabulation shows, the bad weather was most damaging for bell peppers:

PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1982/83 OVER 1981/82 ^{1/}		
	Area Planted	Production for Export
Tomatoes	+21	+19
Bell peppers	+37	-30
Cucumbers ^{2/}	+72	+8
Zucchini squash	+20	+20
Eggplant	+33	+18
Green beans	+54	+42

^{1/} Private Sector only. ^{2/} Excludes pickle cucumbers.

^{1/} Winter vegetables and winter season refer to Nov-June shipping period.

The disparity between area and output was due to losses caused by Hurricane Paul which hit the Guasave and Los Mochis valleys on September 29, 1982 and the excessive rains of November and December 1982. The hurricane, in addition to washing out newly planted fields, caused extensive damage to hot houses and packing sheds.

In most years, hurricanes do not cause crop damage and, indeed, are considered beneficial because they fill the reservoirs which feed the state's irrigation system. Hurricanes, however, caused crop damage in both 1981/82 and 1982/83.

With the exception of those farmers who were most heavily hit by the poor weather early in the season, 1982/83 was a profitable year.

--Outlook, 1983/84: No published estimates are available, but it appears that there will be an increase in the neighborhood of 15 percent in planted area for all vegetables and melons in the private sector ^{1/}. An increase of this magnitude would line up closely with the increased warehouse space currently under construction in Nogales. A 15 percent increase would bring plantings to a record level--about 5 to 7 percent above the high levels prevailing in 1978/79 and 1979/80. Few changes are expected in the proportion of land planted to each vegetable crop except that percentage increases in squash, watermelon and hot peppers may be higher than the average. This is mainly because these crops are relatively easier to cultivate than the other vegetables.

Given average yields, a 15 percent increase in planted area would result in exportable production increases for the 1983/84 season of the following magnitudes (percentage increase over 1982/83 shipments):

Tomatoes.....	18
Bell peppers.....	92
Cucumbers (excl. pickle type)...	53
Zucchini Squash.....	37
Eggplant.....	28
Green beans.....	22

^{1/} The private sector accounts for about 90 percent of the area in vegetables in Sinaloa. The remainder is planted on ejidos, a type of communal farm. No area data are available for ejidos.

The above are not forecasts. They are presented to give an indication of the possible implications of a 15 percent increase in the area planted to the crops. If export shipments rose to a level that adversely affected market prices, the Mexican Vegetable Growers Association (UNPH) would probably restrict the volume shipped by imposing stricter quality controls. The UNPH has regularly used such measures in the past.

--Determinants of Production: The factors favoring an increase in vegetable plantings this season are the high value of the dollar relative to the peso, the profitability of vegetable exports last season, and the relatively low guaranteed prices for grains and oilseeds.

MEXICAN VEGETABLES

Other factors which limit the amount of increase are the availability of infrastructure (e.g., packing sheds, transport equipment), limited credit (an important factor this year because the nationalization of the banks has dried up a credit source), the inexperience of new entrants into vegetable production, and water availability (vegetables generally use more water per hectare than grains).

--Devaluation benefits: The sharp devaluation of the Mexican peso has definitely benefitted Mexican growers and shippers. These benefits, however, have been tempered by Mexico's rapid inflation--about 100 percent over the past 12 months. In dollar terms, the cost of labor and Mexican-produced raw materials such as fertilizer is now apparently cheaper than it was before devaluation. The dollar equivalent cost of items which are usually imported from the United States, such as seeds, machinery, spare parts and cartons has not declined. Most pesticides are purchased locally but they are often manufactured from imported raw materials, so it is likely that their cost, in dollar terms, has not declined much.

A recent survey taken by the growers' association in Sinaloa indicates that current prices, in peso terms, for fertilizer have risen an average of 100 percent over a year ago and that insecticide prices were up 153 percent and spare parts 135 percent.

The indices shown below indicate that the devaluation of the peso has improved the competitive position of Mexican vegetable growers relative to what it was in 1980 and 1981 when they were being battered by the rapid inflation in Mexico. However, if a comparison is made with 1978, these data show that the devaluation has permitted Mexican growers to merely regain their 1978 position in regard to wholesale prices. In terms of wages, however, their situation is improved over 1978. Labor costs account for about one-quarter of the cost of producing vegetables in Mexico.

MEXICO: SELECTED INDICES, (1978=100)

Year	Dollar Exchange Rate 1/	Wholesale Prices	Rural Wages
1978	100	100	100
1979	100	118	121
1980	101	147	152
1981	108	183	202
1982	248	286	285
1983 2/	599	593	453

1/ Average of controlled and "free" rate for 1982 and 1983. 2/ Estimated.
Sources: Bank of Mexico; International Monetary Fund; USDA estimates.

The dual exchange rate instituted last year has caused some friction between growers and the Mexican Government. Export earnings are supposed to be deposited in Mexican banks and exchanged for pesos at the "controlled" (lower) rate, which is currently about 132 pesos per dollar. The "free" rate is about 149 pesos. Growers receive payment for their exports in dollars in Nogales, Arizona. Value declarations made at the time of export are, by necessity, estimates because all produce is sold by consignment. The Mexican Government fears that is is not capturing all the foreign exchange being generated by vegetable exports.

On September 22 the Government of Mexico announced that it would begin devaluing the peso at the rate of 13 centavos per day. This should help to keep inflation from overtaking the gains of last year's devaluations, but the rate of daily devaluations is less than current Mexican inflation. In addition, the new policy perpetuates the dual exchange rate which, under previous exchange policy, was to be gradually eliminated.

--Technology: The latest major steps in technology in Sinaloa were the adoption of hot houses for growing seedlings, which was universal by about 1973, and the use of hybrid seeds. Hybrids now account for most of the tomato seed and about one-half of the other vegetable seeds.

The next major step in technology is likely to be the use of plastic mulch. This practice began to be adopted two years ago, but still is used only for an insignificant part of vegetable plantings. However, two local factories are producing plastic for mulching and increases in its now use are anticipated. Costs of production with plastic mulch are 10 percent more than otherwise but the advantages, including lower cultivation and herbicide costs, less fumigation and higher yields are said to outweigh the costs. The advantages of plastic should be especially pronounced for early plantings.

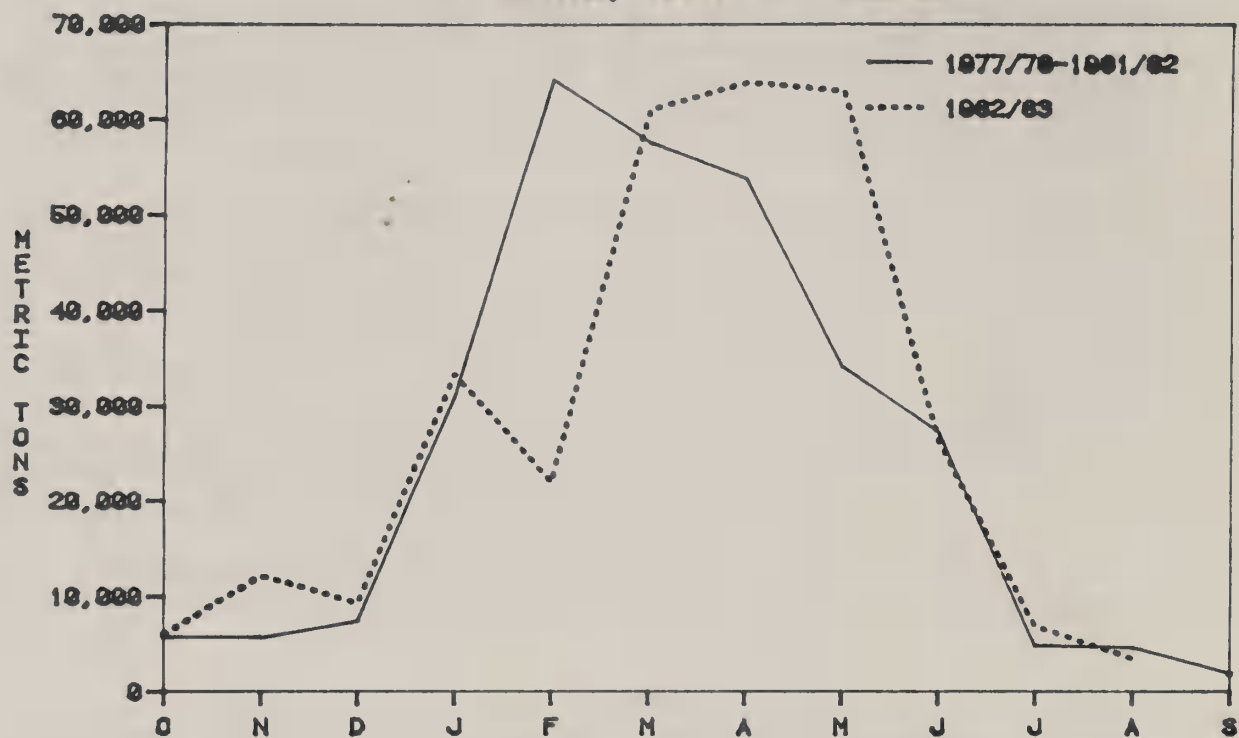
Beginning two years ago, research for vegetable crops was funded by a 1 cent (U.S.) per carton checkoff (36 million cartons exported last season). A growers' committee decides how this money is to be used. Current programs lean heavily toward applied research such as field trials of new seeds and new chemical products. Work is also proceeding on the development of new varieties.

--Marketing: Virtually all of Sinaloa's vegetable exports are marketed through Nogales, Arizona which is 600 miles north of the growing area. About 70 percent of the volume moves by refrigerated truck and the remainder goes by rail in piggy-back trailers. In Nogales all produce is off-loaded at distributors' warehouses. These distributors sell their produce on consignment or commission, either directly to terminal market buyers or through brokers. There are between 60 and 70 distributors in Nogales. At least one-third of these are owned or directly controlled by Mexican growers.

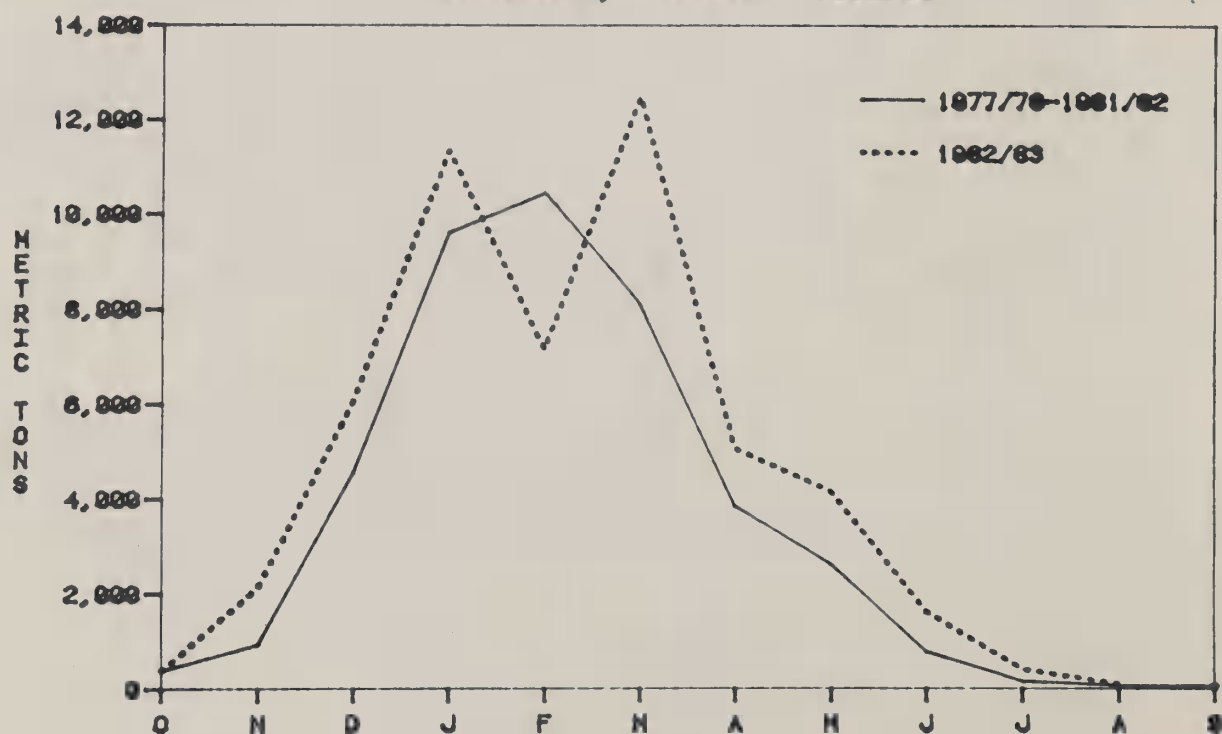
The domestic market has become more important in recent years as prices in this outlet have strengthened. It now absorbs about 20 to 30 percent of tomato, cucumber and bell pepper production. An inspection system has been established to assure the quality of Sinaloa vegetables in Mexican markets. The economic depression in Mexico has not adversely affected the quantity of shipments or grower returns from domestic market sales. Prices have reportedly increased as fast as the devaluation of the peso.

MEXICAN VEGETABLES

U.S. IMPORTS OF TOMATOES FROM MEXICO BY MONTHS, 1977/78 - 1982/83



U.S. IMPORTS OF SQUASH FROM MEXICO BY MONTHS, 1977/78 - 1982/83

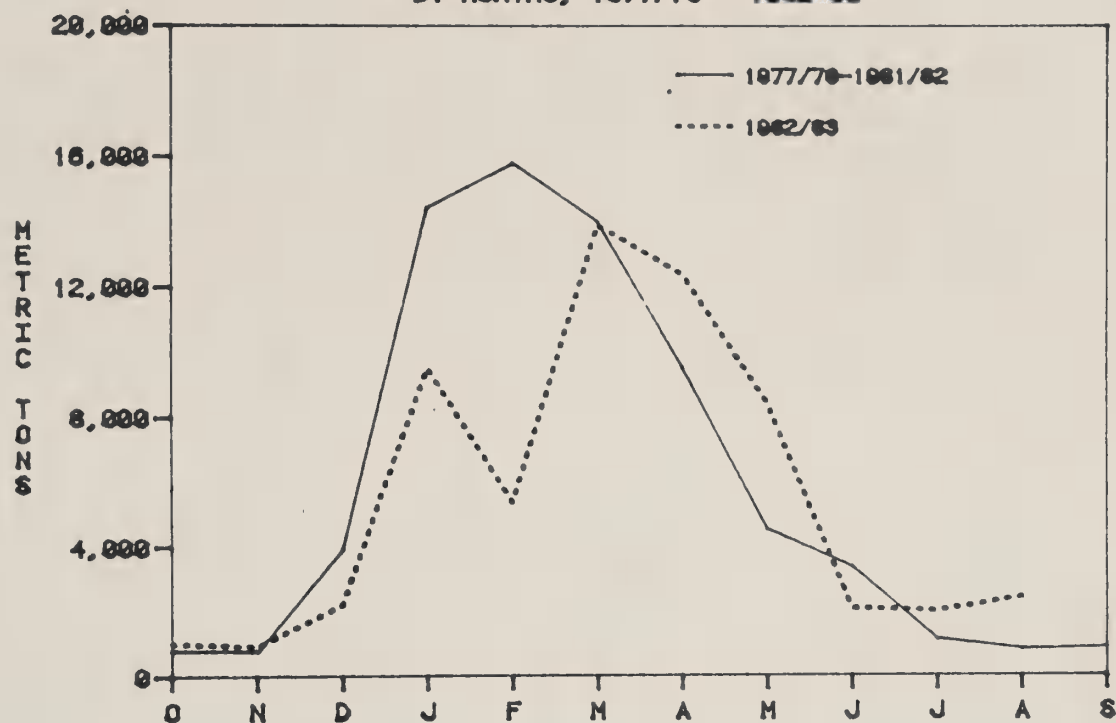


SOURCE: Calculated from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census data.

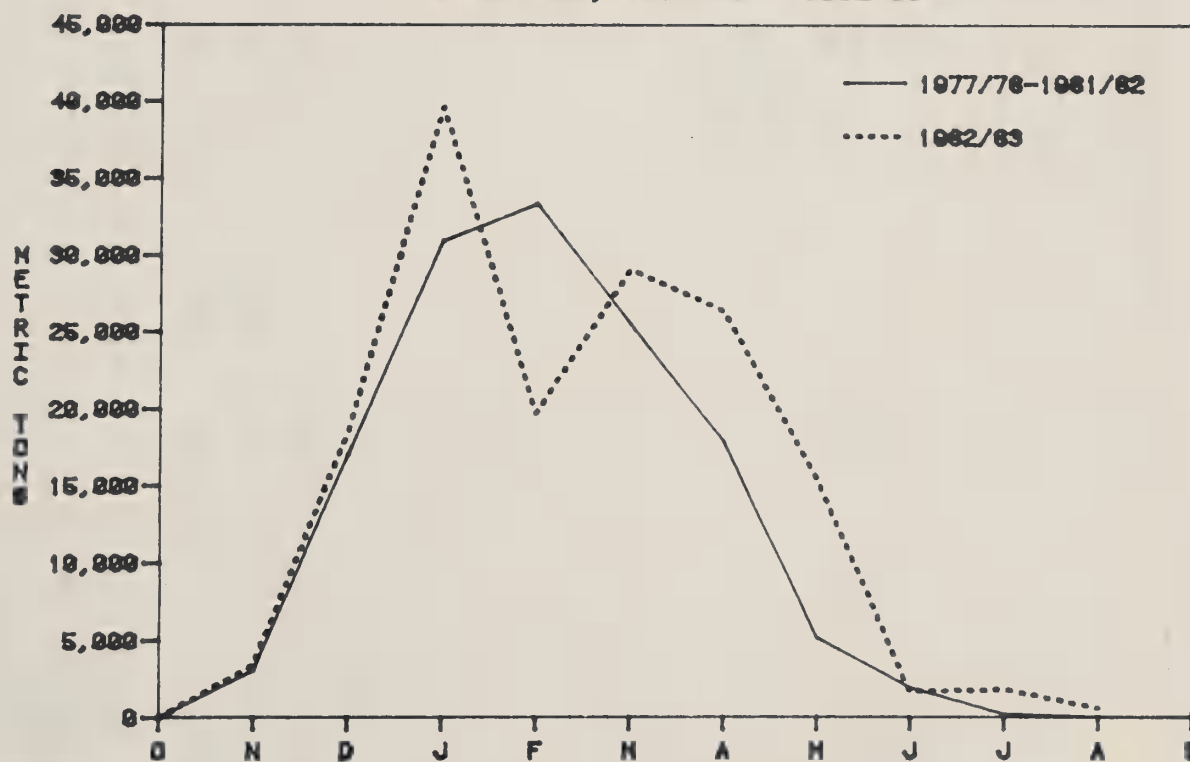
October 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division
FAS/USDA

U.S. IMPORTS OF PEPPERS FROM MEXICO
BY MONTHS, 1977/78 - 1982-83



U.S. IMPORTS OF CUCUMBERS FROM MEXICO
BY MONTHS, 1977/78 - 1982-83



SOURCE: Calculated from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census data.

October 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division
FAS/USDA

MEXICAN VEGETABLES

SINALOA: AREA PLANTED TO VEGETABLES AND MELONS,
PRIVATE SECTOR, 1/ 1973/74-1982/83
(Hectares)

Item	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Tomatoes										
Pole.....	11,401	9,195	9,225	11,175	10,305	13,274	13,561	9,118	8,700	10,537
Ground.....	3,296	3,689	3,753	4,103	3,294	3,760	4,064	4,398	4,046	4,168
Cherry.....	1,655	1,008	877	1,098	1,407	989	960	903	933	1,040
Other 2/.....	105	117	122	252	294	378	486	472	96	954
Total.....	16,457	14,009	13,977	16,628	15,300	18,401	19,071	14,891	13,775	16,699
Peppers										
Bell.....	3,743	1,676	2,629	2,248	3,671	4,763	4,260	2,751	2,673	3,650
Hot.....	572	347	349	418	634	694	758	1,629	850	616
Total.....	4,315	2,023	2,978	2,666	4,305	5,457	5,018	4,380	3,523	4,266
Cucumbers 3/.....	5,133	2,408	3,184	3,838	3,970	5,901	5,441	5,006	4,077	6,932
Squash 4/.....	1,545	1,968	1,651	1,563	1,946	2,809	3,045	2,514	2,828	3,394
Eggplant.....	1,119	533	595	423	532	680	738	567	544	722
Green beans.....	1,005	717	821	719	1,219	1,590	1,672	1,440	921	1,417
Melons 5/.....	1,690	3,215	3,214	5,550	6,194	6,450	7,341	4,553	2,190	4,943
Others.....	398	493	428	718	841	722	822	501	488	647
Grand Total....	31,662	25,336	26,848	32,105	34,307	42,010	43,148	33,852	28,346	39,020

1/ In recent years the private sector has accounted for approximately 90 percent of the area planted in vegetables. In the early 1970's the private sector accounted for virtually all of Sinaloa's vegetable area. 2/ Roma, Saladette, and tomatillo tomatoes. Does not include tomatoes for processing. 3/ Includes cucumbers for pickles. 4/ Zucchini usually accounts for over 90 percent of squash production. Area shown does not include banana squash and some other minor squash types. 5/ Includes watermelon and cantaloups.

SOURCE: Confederation of Agricultural Associations of Sinaloa State (CAADES).

October, 1983

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- AUGUST	1982	1983	AUG-BOB- AUG	CHANGE FROM 1982
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)							PERCENT
CANADA.....	28	72	99	146	+160	+48	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	38	47	-86	+23		
GERMANY.....	1	2	2	-100	+47		
NETHERLANDS.....	6	1	27	-42	+56		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	9	9	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	9	9	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	5	5	-100			
NORWAY.....	3	1	20	-60	-72		
SWEDEN.....	3	40	10	-100	-75		
OTHER EUROPE.....	6	7	2	-85	-66		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	17	111	64	-84	-42		
LATIN AMERICA.....	16	38	40	+134	-48		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	18	17	-83	-82		
HONG KONG.....	16	3	4	-73	-82		
JAPAN.....	7	13	17	-73	+36		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	77	316	102	-91	-66		
WORLD TOTAL.....	163	132	392	-19	-40		
PINEAPPLE, CANNED (JUNE 1)							
CANADA.....	613	502	2,039	1,347	-18	-34	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	68	134	472	752	+98	+59	
GERMANY.....	1	27	27	-100			
NETHERLANDS.....	8	46	46	-100			
FRANCE.....	30	11	136	+100			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	75	180	467	+516			
GREECE.....	1	1	1	-100			
NETHERLANDS.....	37	28	141	-25	-21		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	27	30	141	-100	-72		
OTHER EUROPE.....	3	3	3	-100	-100		
SWEDEN.....	1	3	107	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	30	382	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	71	134	1,241	+90	+144		
LATIN AMERICA.....	17	46	39	+96	-16		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	25	24	61	-5	+24		
HONG KONG.....	4	3	4	-100			
JAPAN.....	13	89	90	+565	+272		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	29	2	25	-93	-57		
WORLD TOTAL.....	761	772	2,472	+240	+1	+3	
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND.							
CANADA.....	179	144	188	408	-20	+115	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	56	195	56	-71	-71		
GERMANY.....	78	1	78	-100	-100		
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	117	55	55	-100	-100		
OTHER EUROPE.....	55	55	55	-100	-100		
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	195	56	56	-71	-71		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4	101	101	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	10	12	13	+21	+16		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	72	86	14	+627	+568		
JAPAN.....	22	34	102	-62	+17		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	482	264	29	-59	-14		
WORLD TOTAL.....	2	621	622	-45			
CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED (JULY 1)							
CANADA.....	2	36	13	-49	-65		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	8	10	13	+29	+3		
GERMANY.....	1	10	10	-100			
NETHERLANDS.....	1	2	2	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	7	11	11	-100	-100		
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	6	5	-100			
SWEDEN.....	1	19	19	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	8	10	10	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	10	21	25	+121	+20		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	14	6	16	-60	-12		
HONG KONG.....	9	51	56	+446	+494		
JAPAN.....	3	29	177	+15	-30		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	82	95	309	+447	-20		
WORLD TOTAL.....	128	188	386	+447	-20		

SEPTEMBER 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- AUGUST	1982	1983	AUG-BOB- AUG	CHANGE FROM 1982
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOMATOES, WHOLE, CND (JULY 1)							PERCENT
CANADA.....	1,044	564	1,657	712	-46	-57	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	1	1	-100			
GERMANY.....	1	1	1	-100			
NETHERLANDS.....	1	18	18	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	20	20	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	18	18	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	3	3	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	33	36	+175	+93		
SWEDEN.....	12	33	49	+53	+116	+6	
OTHER EUROPE.....	15	21	9	-21	+119		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	45	36	108	76	-21	-20	
LATIN AMERICA.....	1,119	705	1,862	951	-37	-49	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1,408	1,735	1,735	1,640	-12	-5	
JAPAN.....	14	14	14	16	+15	+18	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	14	14	14	16	+15	+18	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	14	14	14	16	+15	+18	
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	2	2	21	+22	+139	
FINLAND.....	14	17	16	12	8	-8	-36
NORWAY.....	7	6	12	134	69	-71	-48
OTHER EUROPE.....	95	27	17	61	+270		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	62	13	72	81	-80	+13	
LATIN AMERICA.....	31	11	105	56	-63	-47	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1,617	1,334	2,091	1,953	-17	-7	
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100			
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100			
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OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100			
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100			
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100			
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100</			

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS.

AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1983, WITH COMPARISONS									
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982		1983		SEASON=		AUG:BOSS=		: CHANGE : FROM 1982 : : : AUG:BOSS- : : : :AUG:
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	
	GALLONS-----				PERCENT				
CONCENTRATED JUICES									
CANADA.....	113,857	98,624	574,789	569,484	-13	-1			
ORANGE, HOT-PACK (NOV 1)	130,846	147,309	2,103,831	1,159,787	+13	+45			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	130,846	147,309	2,103,831	1,159,787	+13	+45			
BELGIUM-LUX.....	15,360		103,570	4,963	-100	-58			
DENMARK.....			58,155	72,710	++	+25			
FRANCE.....			66,492	25,200	---	-62			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	12,326	12,688	470,276	329,123	+3	-30			
IRELAND.....	35,130	17,609	443,304	227,375	-50	-45			
NETHERLANDS.....	26,750	11,760	433,491	96,770	-100	-78			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	41,280	117,012	526,363	364,976	+183	-31			
OTHER EUROPE.....									
FINLAND.....			20,808		---	-100			
NORWAY.....	18,720		77,568	37,440	-100	-52			
SWEDEN.....	2,000		171,558	99,066	-100	-44			
OTHER.....	22,042		338,453	147,275	-100	-56			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	173,608	147,309	2,712,098	1,473,570	-15	-47			
LATIN AMERICA.....	5,784		90,307	15,762	-100	---			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1,864	26,316	266,800	223,011	---	-16			
HONG KONG.....	36,634	14,703	225,033	408,172	-60	+81			
JAPAN.....		5,801	130,704	158,604	---	---			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	82,800	186,185	1,693,281	2,102,787	+125	+24			
WORLD TOTAL.....	414,747	476,936	5,693,012	4,917,390	+15	-14			
GRAPEFRUIT JUICES+CONC NOV 1:									
CANADA.....	34,845	42,829	521,085	406,270	+23	-22			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	2,184		469,487	303,122	-100	-35			
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1,404		287,067	4,482	-100	-96			
DENMARK.....			70,000	69,300	---	-1			
FRANCE.....			19,200	17,871	---	-7			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	780		11,785	3,411	-100	-100			
ITALY.....			2,832		---	---			
NETHERLANDS.....			67,298	204,481	---	+100			
UNITED KINGDOM.....			11,305	6,988	---	-38			
OTHER EUROPE.....									
SWEDEN.....			5,265	3,900	---	-26			
OTHER.....	21,450	7,410	216,217	85,623	-65	-60			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	23,634	7,410	690,969	392,645	-69	-43			
LATIN AMERICA.....			24,981	250	---	-98			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....			100,652	43,513	---	-57			
HONG KONG.....			429		---	---			
JAPAN.....			5,763	13,964	---	+142			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1,267		129,153	334,836	-100	+159			
WORLD TOTAL.....	60,175	50,651	1,473,032	1,225,889	-16	-17			
PINEAPPLE JUICE CONC JUNE 1:									
CANADA.....	2,200,076	3,233,615	25,134,403	27,066,271	+87	+8			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	562,461	1,599,724	13,594,067	14,833,873	+184	+6			
BELGIUM-LUX.....	16,350	43,792	1,814,561	735,940	+181	-59			
DENMARK.....		72,840	1,609,070	220,080	---	---			
FRANCE.....	95,434	272,867	3,496,006	1,480,923	-69	-8			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	147,652		1,677,919	3,171,919	+85	-9			
GREECE.....			32,352	138,915	---	+320			
IRELAND.....	22,284		164,836	114,320	-100	-31			
NETHERLANDS.....	176,468	958,012	5,133,915	11,103,320	+144	+30			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	104,303	201,099	1,141,263	7,120,810	+443	+39			
OTHER EUROPE.....				1,450,966	+93	+27			
FINLAND.....			48,960		---	---			
NORWAY.....	124,410	137,914	1,863,990	48,960	---	---			
SWEDE.....	14,895	106,229	2,008,700	1,774,393	-25	-13			
OTHER.....	10,013		1,833,953	1,521,403	+103	+6			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	935,739	2,061,114	18,366,670	19,862,631	+120	+4			
LATIN AMERICA.....	51,972	54,029	804,510	1,062,291	+4	+32			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	7,961	117,176	1,077,333	1,104,424	+54	+4			
HONG KONG.....	52,304	66,918	41,163	64,744	+28	+55			
JAPAN.....	30,450	17,942	301,790	637,343	+81	+111			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	435,774	957,375	7,837,879	57,860,282	+120	+6			
WORLD TOTAL.....	3,782,296	6,008,171	53,939,748	57,860,986	+72	+7			

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS													
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1983, WITH COMPARISONS													
QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS													
PERCENT													
GALLONS													
SINGLE-STRENGTH JUICES													
ORANGE (NOV 1)													
CANADA.....	174,188	78,638	1,175,892	897,066	-55	-24							
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	282,386	85,119	2,111,794	1,562,440	-70	-26							
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	15,150	1,036	-87								
FRANCE.....	273,735	81,779	2,042,454	1,421,679	-70	-30							
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	10,323	63,031	-511								
GREECE.....	---	---	1,275	---	---	-100							
ITALY.....	3,360	---	2,757	7,794	---	+183							
NETHERLANDS.....	601	---	1,061	2,665	-100	+151							
UNITED KINGDOM.....	8,050	---	38,674	65,335	-100	+69							
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100							
FINLAND.....	2,321	---	---	300	---	-100							
NORWAY.....	---	---	8,519	4,735	-100	+44							
OTHER.....	166	---	160,321	60,117	-100	-35							
TOTAL EUROPE.....	284,873	85,119	2,280,494	1,627,292	-70	-26							
LATIN AMERICA.....	15,777	9,766	265,966	223,496	-38	-25							
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	51,477	64,029	511,312	640,055	+24	+25							
HONG KONG.....	7,843	33,809	169,863	227,642	+31	+34							
JAPAN.....	186	19,492	146,180	173,434	---	---							
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	179,190	150,172	2,150,300	2,299,422	-16	-7							
WORLD TOTAL.....	713,484	441,625	6,702,447	6,088,607	-38	-9							
GRAPEFRUIT (NOV 1)													
CANADA.....	102,386	62,565	972,137	1,119,995	-39	+15							
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	53,667	34,717	608,748	752,623	-35	-7							
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	8,472	---	---	-100							
FRANCE.....	33,705	26,880	389,775	378,468	-20	-4							
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	3,431	---	---							
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100							
ITALY.....	14,400	---	774	---	---	-100							
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	399,238	319,905	-100	-20							
UNITED KINGDOM.....	5,452	7,837	10,289	53,819	+41	+23							
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100							
FINLAND.....	---	---	600	---	---	-100							
NORWAY.....	---	---	2,604	5,767	---	+122							
OTHER.....	---	---	20,169	16,981	---	-16							
TOTAL EUROPE.....	53,667	34,717	632,121	775,391	-35	-7							
LATIN AMERICA.....	431	---	32,497	1,833	---	-94							
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	10,228	16,317	106,452	100,219	+60	-6							
HONG KONG.....	6,667	23,852	118,013	91,661	+258	+22							
JAPAN.....	4,927	31,244	185,578	193,808	+534	+4							
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	48,490	23,146	432,176	348,678	-52	-19							
WORLD TOTAL.....	226,365	192,272	2,660,435	2,631,605	-15	-2							
PINEAPPLE (JUNE 1)													
CANADA.....	136,704	293,551	589,885	564,964	+115	-4							
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	13,825	2,903	161,340	73,622	-79	-54							
DENMARK.....	1,368	---	1,368	---	-100	-100							
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	1,008	---	-100							
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100							
ITALY.....	10,799	---	---	475	---	---							
NETHERLANDS.....	1,656	600	1,658	4,596	-64	+177							
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	2,130	2,496	2,555	---	---							
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100							
NORWAY.....	1,268	---	1,266	2,792	---	+33							
SWEDEN.....	---	---	2,104	---	---	-100							
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100							
TOTAL EUROPE.....	15,093	2,903	164,712	76,414	-81	-54							
LATIN AMERICA.....	627	---	1,135	616	-100	-46							
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	25,165	34,790	51,078	76,427	+38	+50							
JAPAN.....	---	1,216	2,592	4,033	---	---							
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	39,424	47,187	163,020	208,276	+20	+28							
WORLD TOTAL.....	216,823	379,647	972,422	930,730	-75	-4							

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1983, WITH COMPARISONS									
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- AUGUST 1982	SEASON- AUGUST 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982	CHANGE AUG-80S- AUG			
CONCENTRATED JUICES									
GRAPEFRUIT, FROZEN (NOV 1)	373,830	184,910	3,343,704	2,179,019	-51	-35			
CANADA.....	199,739	67,270	4,043,238	2,144,643	-66	-87			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	16,918	108,836	31,236	---	-71			
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	13,532	---	84,069	---	---			
DENMARK.....	---	55,293	---	82,933	---	-59			
FRANCE.....	---	6,042	1,196,433	93,933	---	-93			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	26,568	---	7,765	---	---			
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
ITALY.....	---	11,925	---	26,568	---	---			
NETHERLANDS.....	---	132,521	---	746,057	-100	-64			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	6,210	565,058	231,310	-95	-59			
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
NORWAY.....	---	---	165,760	90,773	---	-45			
SWEDEN.....	---	13,419	---	6,773	---	-45			
OTHER.....	---	17,035	319,688	117,563	---	-196			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	14,013	17,035	319,688	-24	-19			
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	213,752	141,555	4,686,656	-34	-43			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	2,302	7,841	86,569	130,275	+241	+50		
HONG KONG.....	---	1,653	43,392	54,154	---	---			
JAPAN.....	---	136,344	95,232	3,444,538	3,203,392	-30	-12		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	28,231	31,904	236,375	417,853	+13	+77		
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	755,059	463,075	12,057,639	8,680,142	-39	-28		
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)									
CANADA.....	---	1	29	23	+52	-22			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	37	82	817	+120	+11			
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	2	22	---	+35			
DENMARK.....	---	---	3	17	---	-86			
FRANCE.....	---	30	112	83	+303	-19			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	290	202	-25	-29			
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
IRELAND.....	---	---	12	11	-100	-8			
ITALY.....	---	---	5	16	---	+24			
NETHERLANDS.....	---	4	42	406	+956	+73			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	2	48	54	---	+12			
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
FINLAND.....	---	1	---	2	---	-56			
SWEDEN.....	---	21	---	3	-100	-22			
OTHER.....	---	60	305	119	-89	-61			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	82	1,046	940	+41	-10			
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	9	---	392	+788	+245			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	5	---	2	---	---			
HONG KONG.....	---	5	---	111	---	-39			
JAPAN.....	---	27	1,111	98	-100	-39			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	5	1,346	127	-44	-63			
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	133	3,025	1,924	+52	-36			
LEMON OIL (NOV 1)									
CANADA.....	---	10	54	38	---	-29			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	25	248	376	+48	+52			
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
DENMARK.....	---	---	1	21	---	-39			
FRANCE.....	---	---	40	11	---	-73			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	5	24	9	-90	-62			
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100			
IRELAND.....	---	2	---	27	-100	-49			
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	53	27	-100	-49			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	1	---	16	-100	-36			
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	18	35	288	+99	+210			
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	-24			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	-24			
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	+10			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	25	37	389	+48	+50			
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	-150			
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	33	55	539	+68	+22			
HOPS (SEPT 1)									
CANADA.....	---	12	2,152	1,717	+68	-20			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	6	2,742	1,140	---	-58			
DENMARK.....	---	---	18	---	---	-94			
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	2,334	995	---	-57			
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	-76			
IRELAND.....	---	---	42	10	---	-88			
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	205	25	---	-88			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	142	99	---	-31			
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	105	150	9,656	7,626	+43	-23		

SEPTEMBER 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/ISDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- AUGUST 1982	SEASON- AUGUST 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982	CHANGE AUG-80S- AUG			
HOPS, FRESH (OCT 1)									
CANADA.....	---	12	---	30	103	-100	+247		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)									
CANADA.....	---	3,208	3,247	51,082	42,864	+1	-16		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
FRENCH FRIS, FROZ (OCT 1)									
CANADA.....	---	36	---	76	25	-100	-67		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)									
CANADA.....	---	7,473	5,786	88,452	80,638	-23	-9		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

SEPTEMBER 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/ISDA

U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- AUGUST	1982	1983	AUG-1983- AUG	CHANGE FROM 1982

----- (IN METRIC TONS) ----- : PERCENT

POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES (OCT 1):							
CANADA.....	137	79	751	559	-42	-26	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	602	204	3,586	3,430	-66	-4	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	36	---	---	---	
DENMARK.....	---	---	36	27	---	-100	
FRANCE.....	109	76	544	36	-100	-93	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	747	689	---	-8	
IRELAND.....	---	---	18	36	---	---	
ITALY.....	36	---	256	91	-100	-65	
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	19	252	---	+230	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	457	91	1,878	2,300	-80	+22	
OTHER EUROPE.....	54	36	933	597	-33	-36	
NORWAY.....	82	50	1,402	1,314	-59	-6	
SWEDEN.....	107	162	1,200	715	-52	-40	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	845	453	7,120	6,057	-86	-15	
LATIN AMERICA.....	41	57	580	385	-35	-27	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	20	---	84	---	---	---	
HONG KONG.....	5	---	20	---	---	---	
JAPAN.....	1,465	1,244	19,842	15	-100	-45	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	36	27	1,558	833	-23	-26	
WORLD TOTAL.....	2,549	1,866	29,591	18,811	-27	-36	
OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES.....	252	220	2,390	2,367	-13	-1	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	10	---	---	---	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
GREECE.....	---	9	---	9	---	---	
IRELAND.....	---	---	9	---	---	---	
ITALY.....	---	---	---	158	---	-100	
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	1	---	---	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	39	1	---	-97	
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	18	141	---	+707	
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SWEDEN.....	---	---	3	8	---	+186	
OTHER.....	---	2	116	7	---	-94	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	13	185	325	---	+76	
LATIN AMERICA.....	2	---	375	50	-100	-87	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	13	13	---	---	
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	7	---	---	
JAPAN.....	---	54	187	207	---	+11	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	35	63	327	467	+80	+43	
WORLD TOTAL.....	289	350	3,476	3,437	-21	-1	

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- AUGUST	1982	1983	AUG-1983- AUG	CHANGE FROM 1982

----- (IN METRIC TONS) ----- : PERCENT

GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JAN 1):							
CANADA.....	70	69	489	437	-2	-11	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	42	33	341	395	-22	+16	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	1	3	---	+210	
DENMARK.....	1	3	8	4425	+150	---	
FRANCE.....	---	---	14	22	---	+57	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	13	30	107	130	+132	+22	
IRELAND.....	---	---	1	3	---	+138	
ITALY.....	---	---	3	2	---	-40	
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	96	143	---	+49	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	29	---	117	86	-100	-27	
OTHER EUROPE.....	4	5	8	25	+21	+206	
NORWAY.....	---	---	1	3	---	+510	
SWEDEN.....	---	1	17	27	---	+98	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	10	2	59	43	-82	-26	
LATIN AMERICA.....	56	41	426	493	-28	+16	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	18	---	342	89	-100	-74	
JAPAN.....	57	1	279	6	-99	-92	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	18	17	60	44	-77	-26	
WORLD TOTAL.....	33	51	225	338	+55	+51	
ONIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 1):	229	224	1,731	1,361	-2	-21	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	805	333	3,476	4,363	+59	+16	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	10	25	80	140	+110	+34	
FRANCE.....	13	---	97	135	-38	+66	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	257	71	1,104	1,596	-72	+95	
GREECE.....	---	---	11	18	---	+27	
IRELAND.....	30	1	100	116	-97	+15	
ITALY.....	20	---	69	58	-100	-16	
NETHERLANDS.....	185	62	438	474	-66	+8	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	284	173	1,793	1,704	-39	-5	
OTHER EUROPE.....	22	7	108	142	-71	+31	
NORWAY.....	5	21	192	180	-360	-6	
SWEDEN.....	17	42	366	441	+145	+21	
OTHER.....	159	68	647	813	-57	+26	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1,008	470	5,064	5,935	-53	+17	
LATIN AMERICA.....	15	3	153	168	-82	+9	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	8	42	79	225	+453	+185	
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
JAPAN.....	75	134	889	859	+79	-3	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	100	79	890	1,140	-21	+26	
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,434	951	8,807	9,691	-34	+10	
WINE, FROM FRESH GRAPES JAN-:							
CANADA.....	503,233	354,236	3,532,862	2,434,948	-30	-31	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	327,867	105,887	1,422,578	1,145,905	-66	-19	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	20,582	20,864	92,220	167,157	+1	+91	
DENMARK.....	20,425	233	108,663	16,396	-99	-85	
FRANCE.....	34,054	7,639	37,194	34,150	+150	-8	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	20,158	3,292	141,771	63,978	-84	-55	
IRELAND.....	---	458	37,775	7,085	---	-81	
ITALY.....	---	---	1,465	1,997	---	+21	
NETHERLANDS.....	2,267	---	28,953	22,722	-100	-22	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	261,561	73,401	974,751	832,420	-72	-15	
OTHER EUROPE.....	549	---	6,096	---	-100	-100	
NORWAY.....	8,189	4,164	21,667	1,791	---	-38	
SWEDEN.....	6,336	12,258	21,628	30,176	+94	+26	
OTHER.....	382,941	12,333	1,527,733	1,258,193	-64	-19	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	467,573	123,535	1,473,739	1,175,433	-61	-83	
LATIN AMERICA.....	51,037	47,683	558,180	516,245	-7	-6	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	8,352	27,099	51,390	54,251	-68	+6	
HONG KONG.....	15,784	16,012	180,305	231,208	+75	+39	
JAPAN.....	3,584	---	195,136	1,51,862	-51	-22	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1,002,372	---	6,549,510	4,838,141	-41	-26	

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